UNITED
NATIONS

ST

Secretariat

Distr.
GENERAL

ST/SG/SER.E/253
12 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES
OF OUTER SPACE

INFORMATION FURNISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CONVENTION ON REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE

Note verbale dated 12 May 1992 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in conformity with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, has the honour to transmit information concerning space objects launched by the USSR in August-December 1991 and by the Russian Federation in January and February 1992 and concerning objects previously launched into earth orbit which are no longer in orbit.

92-20353 3311d (E) 210592 200592 290592

/...

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE USSR IN AUGUST 1991

1. In August 1991, the USSR launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2707	Molniya-1 (launched by a Molniya carrier rocket)	1 August	40 681	653	62.9	737	Operation of the long-range telephone and telegraph radio-communications system, transmission of USSR Central Television programmes to stations in the Orbita network
2708	Meteor-3 (launched by a Tsiklon carrier rocket)	15 August	1 219	1 196	82.6	109.4	Gathering of hydrometeorological data; testing of data-gathering and measuring equipment, of optical and mechanical television and radiometric scanning apparatus, of instruments for geophysical research and of methods for the remote-sensing of the atmosphere and the Earth's surface for various branches of the USSR economy and science; charting the state of the ozone layer, using American TOMS equipment
2709	Progress M-9	21 August	246	192	51.6	88.6	Delivery of various cargoes to the Mir manned orbital station
2710	Resurs-F	21 August	272	195	82.3	88.8	Investigation of the natural resources of the Earth for various branches of the national economy of the USSR and solution of problems relating to the environment and international cooperation
2711	Cosmos-2154 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket)	22 August	1 021	991	82.9	104.9	Investigation of outer space

All objects were launched from the territory of the USSR.

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in August 1991 and were no longer in earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 August 1991:

1971-059A (Meteor-1)
1991-038A (Progress M-8)
1991-052A (Resurs-F)

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE USSR IN SEPTEMBER 1991

1. In September 1991, the USSR launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2712	Cosmos-2155 (launched by a Proton carrier rocket)	13 September	35 850	35 850	1.3	1 436	Relaying of telegraph and telephone information
2713	Molniya-3	17 September	40 859	464	62.7	737	Operation of the long-range telephone and telegraph radio communications system, transmission of USSR Central Television programmes to stations in the Orbita network and in the framework of international cooperation
2714	Cosmos-2156 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket)	19 September	369	176	68.1	89.6	Investigation of the upper atmosphere and outer space
2715	Cosmos-2157*	28 September	1 438	1 401	82.6	114	Investigation of outer space
2716	Cosmos-2158*	"	"	"	"	"	"
2717	Cosmos-2159*	"	"	"	"	"	"
2718	Cosmos-2160*	"	"	"	"	"	"
2719	Cosmos-2161*	"	"	"	"	"	"
2720	Cosmos-2162*	"	"	"	"	"	"

* Space objects Cosmos-2157, Cosmos-2158, Cosmos-2159, Cosmos-2160, Cosmos-2161 and Cosmos-2162 were launched by a single Tsiklon carrier rocket.

All objects were launched from the territory of the USSR.

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in September 1991 and were no longer in earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 September 1991:

1990-022A (Cosmos-2060)
1991-057A (Progress M-9)
1991-058A (Resurs F-2)

/...

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE USSR IN OCTOBER 1991

1. In October 1991, the USSR launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2721	Soyuz TM-13	2 October	312	276	51.6	90.2	Transport to the Mir manned orbital station of an international crew comprising the cosmonauts A. Volkov (USSR), T. Aubakirov (USSR) and F. Viehboeck (Austria) to conduct joint scientific and technical research and experiments with the cosmonauts A. Artsebarsky and S. Krikalev
2722	Photon-4 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket)	4 October	417	223	62.8	90.6	Continuation of space materials research conducted jointly with Germany and France
2723	Cosmos-2163 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket)	9 October	331	174	64.8	89.3	Investigation of the upper atmosphere and outer space
2724	Cosmos-2164 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket)	10 October	720	290	74	94.5	"
2725	Progress M-10	17 October	245	190	51.6	88.6	Delivery of various cargoes to the Mir manned orbital station
2726	Gorizont (launched by a Proton carrier rocket)	23 October	36 003	36 003	1.4	1 447	Maintenance of telephone and telegraph radio communications and transmission of television broadcasts

All objects were launched from the territory of the USSR.

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in October 1991 and were no longer in earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 October 1991:

1975-056A (Cosmos-744)
1986-017CR (Mak-1)
1991-034A (Soyuz TM-12)
1991-070A (Photon)

/...

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE USSR IN NOVEMBER 1991

1. In November 1991, the USSR launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2727	Cosmos-2165* (launched by a Tsiklon carrier rocket)	12 November	1 438	1 400	82.6	114	Investigation of outer space
2728	Cosmos-2166*	"	"	"	"	"	"
2729	Cosmos-2167*	"	"	"	"	"	"
2730	Cosmos-2168*	"	"	"	"	"	"
2731	Cosmos-2169*	"	"	"	"	"	"
2732	Cosmos-2170*	"	"	"	"	"	"
2733	Cosmos-2171 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket)	20 November	343	196	62.8	89.6	Investigation of the upper atmosphere and outer space
2734	Cosmos-2172 (launched by a Proton carrier rocket)	22 November	36 318	36 318	1.4	1 462	Relaying of telegraph and telephone information
2735	Cosmos-2173 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket)	27 November	1 030	965	82.9	104.8	Investigation of outer space

* Space objects Cosmos-2165, Cosmos-2166, Cosmos-2167, Cosmos-2168, Cosmos-2169 and Cosmos-2170 were launched by a single carrier rocket.

All objects were launched from the territory of the USSR.

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in November 1991 and were no longer in earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 November 1991:

1991-066A (Cosmos-2156)

/...

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE USSR IN DECEMBER 1991

1. In December 1991, the USSR launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2736	Cosmos-2174 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket	17 December	331	204	64.9	89.6	Investigation of the upper atmosphere and outer space
2737	Intercosmos-25 with the Czechoslovak satellite Magion-3* on board (launched by a Tsiklon carrier rocket)	18 December	3 083	440	82.5	121.7	Comprehensive study of the effects of the artificial impact of modulated electron flows and plasma beams on the ionosphere and magnetosphere of Earth (forming part of the Apex international scientific project, conducted jointly with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania
2738	Raduga (launched by a Proton carrier rocket)	19 December	36 500	36 500	1.4	1 472	Telephone and telegraph communications and transmission of television programmes

* The Czechoslovak satellite Magion-3 was separated from the space object Intercosmos-25 on 28 December 1991, in accordance with the scientific programme of the Apex project.

All space objects were launched from the territory of the USSR.

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in December 1991 and were no longer in earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 December 1991:

1991-071A (Cosmos-2163)

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDRATION IN JANUARY 1992

1. In January 1992, the following space objects were launched:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2739	Cosmos-2175 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launching site)	21 January	373	173	67.1	88.6	Investigation of the upper atmosphere and outer space
2740	Cosmos-2176 (launched by a Molniya carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launching site)	24 January	39 342	613	62.8	799	Investigation of outer space
2741	Progress M-11 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launching site)	25 January	245	190	51.6	86.6	Delivery of various cargoes to the Mir manned orbital station
2742	Cosmos-2177*	30 January	19 150	19 150	64.5	676	Testing of components and apparatus of the Glonass global space navigation system being set up to determine the position of civil aircraft and vessels of the merchant marine and fishing fleet
2743	Cosmos-2178*	"	"	"	"	"	"
2744	Cosmos-2179*	"	"	"	"	"	"

* Space objects Cosmos-2177, Cosmos-2178 and Cosmos-2179 were launched by a single Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launching site.

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in January 1992 and were no longer in earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 January 1992:

1973-080A (Cosmos-604)
1991-073A (Progress M-10)
1991-078A (Cosmos-2171)
1991-085A (Cosmos-2174)

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN FEBRUARY 1992

1. In February 1992, the following space objects were launched:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2745	Cosmos-2180 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launching site)	18 February	1 028	980	82.9	104.9	Investigation of outer space

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in February 1992 and were no longer in earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 29 February 1992:

1990-038A (Cosmos-2075)
1990-058A (Gamma)

UNITED
NATIONS

ST

Secretariat

Distr.
GENERAL

ST/SG/SER.E/254
12 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL
USES OF OUTER SPACE

INFORMATION FURNISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CONVENTION ON REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE

Note verbale dated 8 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, has the honour to transmit the following information concerning the SROSS-C satellite launched from SHAR Centre, Sriharikota, India.

(a)	Name of launching State or States:	India
(b)	An appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number:	SROSS-C
(c)	Date and territory or location of launch:	
	Launch vehicle	ASLV (Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle)
	Launch date	20 May 1992
	Launch site	Sriharikota, India

(d) Basic orbital parameters:

Orbital characteristics:	Low Earth orbit
Angle of inclination:	46.06°
Period:	91.51 min
Apogee:	406.66 km
Perigee:	290.061 km

(e) General function of the space object:

Purpose: SROSS-C satellite carries two scientific payloads:

(i) Retarding Potential Analyser (RPA), consisting of two planar detectors to measure plasma parameters and investigate energetics of the equatorial ionosphere;

(ii) Gamma Ray Burst (GRB) detectors, consisting of two scintillation detectors to study celestial gamma-ray bursts in the energy range of 20 keV to 3000 keV.